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The Hongkong Telegraph

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SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE.

Bitter Fighting Along the Whole Front.

London, June 20.

An Italian official message states:—The battle is continuing bitterly and uninterruptedly from Montello to the sea. We drove back the enemy on the evening of June 19 to the north of Monte Belluna Railway, compelling him to withdraw on the whole front of attack somewhat towards the north-eastern salient of Montello taking 1,226 prisoners and numerous machine guns. The struggle along the Piave fluctuates fiercely on the front lines. It is waged by the enemy with decision and hardness and sustained by our troops with great stubbornness and bravery. The enemy, on the afternoon of June 19, attacking with fresh and numerous troops, gained at the outset some ground fronting Zenson, but our supports, arriving immediately, forced him to retire. Our energetic partial counter-attacks succeeded in greatly reducing the fighting in the sector west of Santa Dora. We took 612 prisoners. The Oseco-Slovene units have valiantly given their first tribute of blood to the principles of freedom and independence for which they are fighting on our side. From dawn to sunset our and Allied airmen and Italian seaplanes have participated uninterruptedly and effectively in the battle. Fourteen enemy machines have been brought down, and one Italian machine has not returned. French units made a successful surprise operation on the Asiago Plateau and carried the positions of Bertigo and Pennar, taking 101 prisoners. We completed the gains, capturing Monte Costa Lunga, taking another hundred prisoners. Enemy attacks on Monte Corno have been repelled.

An Austrian Report.

London, June 20.

An Austrian wireless official message states:—The battle of Venetia continues. The enemy replied to the fall of the bulk of the Piave front by violent counter-attacks carried out with stubborn tenacity. Bitter fighting occurred for our new positions on the Fossetto Canal, on the Odero-Treviso Railway, and on Montello. In the Montello region the battle increased to a violence equalling the great Oarea battles. The Italians at certain points drove forward storming columns six times. Heavy losses forced the enemy to employ reserves without any system, throwing divisions and regiments into the battle. All his efforts were in vain. General Von Boroevic not only maintained the captured lines but, with General Scherzer's infantry divisions, drove back the Italians towards the west to the south of the Treviso Railway. South-east of Asiago, the Italians again stormed with the same ill-success as on previous days.

Situation on the Piave.

London, May 20.

The flooding of the Piave has washed away all bridges except four, but the Austrians have speedily constructed temporary foot bridges and the river is now subsiding. Apparently the Italians are unable to take full advantage of the awkward position of the Austrians at present. Out of fifty-six Divisions the Austrians have hitherto engaged well over thirty. The situation continues quite satisfactory.

British Admiralty.

London, June 20.

The Press Bureau announces that Mr. Lloyd George has telegraphed to Signor Orlando that the Imperial War Cabinet, representative of all the peoples and nations of the British Empire, desire to congratulate the Italian Army on the splendid defence they have made in the great battle now in progress. The War Cabinet has watched with pride and admiration the unwavering courage with which the brave soldiers of Italy, in company with the French and British, have repelled the offensive conducted with the whole strength of the Austro-Hungarian Army. This great success has been a deep source of encouragement to the Allies. Coming at a most fateful hour of the whole war, it is a good augury that the alliance of free nations will be long free the world once and for all from military domination which has threatened it for so long.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Mutual Activity on British Front.

London, June 20.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We carried out a number of raids in the neighbourhoods of Bapaume, Lens and Givenchy and also in the Strazeele and Ypres sectors, which led to some sharp fighting, in which the enemy suffered many casualties. We took eighteen prisoners. Our artillery and rifle-fire dispersed raiders in the neighbourhood of Morlancourt. Hostile artillery is active between the Somme and the Aaure. There is considerable reciprocal artillery firing north of Albert and the La Basses Canal sector.

Enemy's Lines Penetrated.

London, June 20.

A French communiqué states:—Detachments penetrated the enemy's lines between Montdidier and the Oise and in the region of Bois le Chaume and brought back twenty prisoners.

Satisfactory Military Situation.

London, June 20.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that, after hearing the statement of M. Clemenceau, the members of the Army Committee of the Chamber stated that they were well impressed, especially with the number of American troops in France, which exceeded all expectations and would soon give the Allies equality in effectiveness.

MUSLIM SERVICES APPRECIATED.

London, June 20.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government gratefully recognized the conspicuous war services rendered by Moslem fellow-subjects.

A NEW PEER.

London, June 20.

The Minister of the Air Force, Sir William Weir, has been given a Peerage.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRIA'S REDUCED RATIONS.

Immense Excitement Caused.

London, June 20.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a message from Vienna says the reduction in the bread ration has caused immense excitement throughout the Monarchy. The sharpest Press protests, irrespective of party, are published. Immediate German and Hungarian help is demanded. The executive of the German Socialists in Austria urgently appeal to workers to abstain from excesses or interruption of work pending the decision of the Vienna Workers' Council.

A General Peace Demanded.

London, June 20.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a message from Basle says that the Vienna Workmen's Council is protesting against the reduction in the bread rations and demands a general peace as soon as possible.

German Promises Unfulfilled.

London, June 20.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the Vienna City Council has issued a statement with reference to the reduction in the bread ration. It says that Germany promised some weeks ago to supply the Austrian Army and civilians with meal including German stocks. At first the deliveries were regular, but for eight days past Germany was in arrears. Two thousand wagons of meal had not been delivered. No meal has been distributed for a week in the munitions districts of Austria. The situation is most acute at Prague, Brno and Galicia. Urgent telegrams have been sent to General Ludendorff, besides others previously mentioned, and the Ambassador at Berlin made representations. When the Burgomaster received the unexpected notification of the reduction in the bread ration, he refused responsibility for the order. Vienna requested at least peas and beans. This was refused and he then again telegraphed Berlin and Munich asking for potatoes.

BRITISH SQUADRON ATTACKED.

An Enemy Seaplane Destroyed.

London, June 20.

The Admiralty announces:—A British squadron reconnoitring north of Heligoland Bight on the morning of June 19 was attacked by seaplanes. No hits were obtained. One seaplane was brought down and destroyed by gunfire.

POST-WAR EXCLUSION OF GERMANS.

London, June 20.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Croft asked:—Have the Allies agreed to exclude German ships and German goods from Allied ports and territories for progressive periods after the war, the longer the Central Powers refuse to accept the Allies' peace terms; and also similarly to progressively restrict the export of raw materials to Germany?

Mr. Bonar Law replied that the Government was constantly communicating with the Allies, including the United States, on this matter. The question was a very complicated one. Even if anything had been decided, which was not the case, it would be impossible to make a statement.

GERMAN TRAFFIC THROUGH HOLLAND.

London, June 19.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a Dutch semi-official message declares that only a maximum of twenty-four German trains daily ran over the Limburg Railways. These trains are thoroughly examined by the Dutch Customs and military officials before they are allowed to proceed.

ALIENS IN BRITAIN.

London, June 20.

The newspapers state that, owing to a recent complaint, Mr. Lloyd George has decided to overhaul the whole question of aliens in Britain.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

London, June 20.

A message from Dublin states that Sergeant Sullivan, one of the signatories to the anti-conscription pledge, has joined the Committee of Voluntary Recruiting in Ireland. Interviewed, he said it would be a relief to decent Irishmen to find an honest and straightforward course opened to them. He was an anti-conscriptionist but was also in favour of the war. Like all real nationalists, he believed that the Catholic Bishops would resent any bullying of the Irish people which would prevent recruiting.

AUSTRO-GERMAN DISAGREEMENT.

London, June 20.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the *Echo de Paris* learns, according to trustworthy information, that General Von Hindenburg three months ago demanded three Austrian Divisions for the Western Front. The demand was refused on the ground that the Austrian people would not permit the despatch of Austrians thither, but an offensive against Italy was promised, to which the German High Command agreed.

THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

London, June 20.

A Palestine official message states:—Cavalry reconnoitring on the 17th instant to the east of the Jordan killed a number of the enemy. Imperial and Australian air squadrons carried out an extensive raid on El Katrani railway station on the Hedjaz Railway on the morning of the 16th instant. Direct hits were obtained on a troop train full of troops and enemy shelters, while station buildings were set fire. A similar raid was carried out on Amman station on the 18th instant.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

SHIPPING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

London, June 20.

The report is published of the Committee appointed by the Board of Trade to consider the position of shipping and shipbuilding industries after the war states:—The enemy countries should be required as a condition of peace to surrender to the Allies all their merchant shipping, whether in enemy or neutral ports, at the close of hostilities, to forfeit all ships laid up since the outbreak of hostilities in ports of countries that have become involved in the war or have broken off diplomatic relations with them, to restore to the Allies all Allied shipping that may have come into their possession since the outbreak of hostilities. The shipping thus taken over from the enemy should be utilised as far as possible to assist in the demobilisation and to release for trade a proportion of Allied shipping absorbed in transport work. When demobilisation is completed all unsold enemy vessels should be sold at auction in the various countries, the proceeds being treated as part of the common war indemnity to be paid by our enemies. Provided that such an arrangement is possible we think that a scheme of distribution which would secure an allocation of enemy tonnage among the Allies in some rough proportion to the losses sustained by individual Allied countries would offer many advantages, otherwise enemy vessels should be sold at auction in the various countries to the highest bidder of Allied nationality acting on behalf of Allied interests. A condition of sale should prevent retransfer of the vessels to enemy interests for such period as restrictions may be imposed on the enemy's shipping trade generally.

The Shipping Committee declares it is essential at the conclusion of peace that we be prepared to complete annually not less than two million tons net of merchant shipping. It makes recommendations thereon and declares that Government control of construction should cease immediately after the war. The Committee urges that even during the war facilities be afforded to builders to construct lines tonnage to owners' own designs with such limitations as are necessary to ensure a rapid output of large carrying capacity. The Committee recommends that it will be desirable after the war to relax considerably the present licensing system as regards transfer of vessels to enemy flags. Their report says that special restrictions on building for the Germans or transfers to the German flag would be useless unless all the Allies, including the United States, act similarly and are prepared to exert pressure on neutrals thereon if the Allies decide to take such measures. During the early reconstruction period the building of ships in the Empire for enemy owners and transfers to enemy flags should be prohibited for such time as these measures are enforced. The same result as far as this country is concerned could be largely attained by British shipbuilders and shipowners themselves in giving preference to all flags over enemy flags both as respecting building and transfers.

As regards Conference agreements the report comments upon the too common evasions and subterfuges on the part of the Germans, who observe agreements only as far as it paid them to do so, but concludes that it would be inexpedient to prohibit Conference arrangements. It says that German shipping was the spearhead of German aggression. It was used to further German aims especially in the Near and Middle East, Equatorial Africa, South and Central America and in the Far East. As regards coasting and inter-Imperial trades the Committee recommends the strict application to foreign ships calling at British ports of all safety and health requirements imposed on British shipping. It says the restriction of employment of foreign seamen on British ships is undesirable, but the master should be a natural born Britisher. The Committee doubts the expediency of the general exclusion of foreign flags from coasting and inter-Imperial trades and does not support the Dominions' Royal Commission recommendations of subsidised mail services and mail subsidies being subject to certain freight conditions.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

London, June 20.

In his pamphlet advocating a League of Nations, Viscount Grey says:—The second condition is that the Government and people of the States who are willing to found the League must understand clearly that it will impose a limitation upon the national action of each and may entail some inconvenient obligations. The stronger nations must forego the right to make their interests prevail against the weaker States by force before a settlement by a conference of conciliation or arbitration has been tried. The obligation is that if any nation refuses to observe this limitation and rejects peaceful methods and resorts to force, then the other nations must use their combined economic or military and naval force against it. Anything less than this will be useless. Viscount Grey tells the story of an African Chief who protested against paying taxes, saying that before the British came, he could get all he wanted by raiding his neighbour, and as for protection he was quite ready to protect his tribe from similar raids. After this war, will the view of the great States, asks Viscount Grey, be that of the African Chief or of the individuals of what we call civilised nations?

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

London, June 20.

The "Times" correspondent at Stockholm says the Bolshevik Government of Western Siberia has been overthrown by a counter-revolution which captured Tomsk. It was aided by Czechoslovakia. Fighting is proceeding at Omsk, Irkutsk and Ufa. Soviet commanders have telegraphed to M. Lenin that the Soviet rule of the whole of Siberia is threatened. The Siberian Duma has assumed Government and promised to supply Russia with bread if the Soviet abandons military measures against Siberia.

Tokio, June 18.

The "Times" correspondent says:—There was a heavy fall on the Stock Exchange on a rumour that a special session of the Diet had been summoned to determine that Japan should take all steps to counter the German efforts.

COMMODORE HALSEY.

London, June 20.

Commodore Halsey, whose place at the Admiralty has been filled, has returned to a command in the Grand Fleet. (Continued on Page 3.)

ESCAPED FROM DEVIL'S ISLAND.

Brighton: Prisoner Believed to be Eddie Guerin.

A man who gave his name as "Thomas Green," but who is supposed to be "Eddie" Guerin, of Devil's Island notoriety, was captured recently while attempting to steal a lady's jewellery at the Hotel Metropole, Brighton.

The story of the attempted robbery was told to the magistrates when the accused was brought up at the police-court by the chief constable. The charge was that of stealing a dressing case, four rings, two gold coins, one pearl necklace, a diamond brooch, a pearl pendant, and a gold bracelet of the value of £20.

These articles were the property of Mrs. Ruby Harris, who is staying at the hotel in company with her father, mother, and sister, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Moss Davis. Miss Davis went into her sister's room at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when she found the prisoner with his back turned to her bending over a dressing case. She ran back into the corridor and called for help.

The prisoner ran quickly out of the room, but a ruse who happened to be coming up the stairs chased him. Prisoner called out to him to stop, exclaiming:—"You're a dead man if you don't!" After this he threw a heavy chisel at the valet, and he managed to escape into another room.

There he was found by other employees of the hotel, and after a struggle he was secured and handed over to the police. The dressing case was found with the back ripped up.

In answer to the charge prisoner said he did not steal the jewellery, as he had no time to do so, and he asked to be dealt with as attempting to steal.

A remand was granted. The prisoner of Devil's Island, Eddie Guerin, was convicted of a burglary in the American Express Company premises in Paris in 1901. He was sent to Devil's Island, French Guiana, and in March 1905, in company with two other prisoners, he made a dramatic escape. They got hold of an old canoe in which they stored all the provisions they could find, and then on one dark night they made for the open sea. One of the men fell overboard and was immediately devoured by the sharks with which these waters are infested, but the others managed to reach Georgetown, in British Guiana, from whence they got to New York.

In 1916 Guerin came to London, and was betrayed to the police by a woman known as "Chicago May," with whom he had been living previous to his arrest in France. His extradition as an escaped prisoner was demanded by the French Government, but the Lord Chief Justice, on appeal, refused it, on the ground that Guerin was a British subject born in Horton.

On the very night after his release, "Chicago May," in company with a man named Smith, tracked him down and fired at him in Marchmont street, Russell square. For this Smith was sent to penal servitude for life, and the woman for 15 years.

Champagne for Boys' Breakfast.

"As the result of their high wages these young lads now want champagne for breakfast," said Mr. Wilberforce at Old Street, when he was told that five youths, charged with stealing a case of champagne, earned from 4d. to 30s.

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AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1918.

IS A LEAGUE OF NATIONS PRACTICABLE?

Ever since President Wilson brought the idea of the formation of a League of Nations into special prominence—a prominence that was greatly assisted by the welter of war in which the world has been during the past few years—there has been much said both for and against the idea. Many people, like the President of the United States, are strongly of opinion that the idea, if impracticable before, is now no longer so as the terrible carnage of the war has forced upon the world the fact that something has got to be done to put a stop to wholesale murder by nations and that it must be replaced by much more reasonable and humane methods more consistent with the enlightened spirit of the age. It is argued by those who believe that such a League is practicable that what small bodies of men of different nationalities have found to be feasible, namely, arbitration, should be equally feasible when applied to nations. Those who oppose the idea, generally do so in a sense to the effect that an effective League of Nations will remain a chimera so long as human nature remains as it is, and that as human nature is to-day, with but slight modification, very much what it has always been, such a League is not likely to do much, if any, good. An important fact seems to be overlooked by those who thus reason on the subject, namely, that never before in the history of the world was there at hand the means of communication that now exist and, better still, never before have people been brought to realize as they have been during the war that unless all or as many as possible combine for the upliftment of the human race, more particularly in its endeavours to stamp out war, nothing tangible will result. The other day Mr. George Barnes, member of the War Cabinet, referring to the subject said that the only way to a lasting and just peace was through a League of Nations, and he advocated, as we noted at the time, that a beginning should be made before the war ends, "otherwise in the first flush of peace the world would fail, through sheer exhaustion, to make provision for the maintenance of peace." Mr. Barnes also made the sensible suggestion that such a League "should bind all the Powers to submit disputes to the Tribunal, or the economic boycott, and as a last resource to use international force against any Power breaking the peace in future."

Out of his comparative retirement Viscount Grey of Fallodon, has, as one of the telegrams expresses it, "broken a prolonged silence on political affairs by publishing a pamphlet written on May 2, explaining in concise terms some of the essentials of a League of Nations." Thus Viscount Grey few men are able to bring a better balanced mind to the subject and what he says on this matter which, as time passes, is very likely to create more and more interest, is therefore of special importance. His Lordship is of opinion that the first condition of such a League is that "it must be adopted with earnestness." He also believes that not only will the United States and all the Allied nations enter into such a League with alacrity but that Austria might likewise be induced to do so; that in fact she has publicly shown a disposition to do so and probably welcomes it genuinely though secretly "as a safeguard not only against old enemies but against Prussian domination."

There will, we are of opinion, be general agreement with Viscount Grey in his view that, with regard to peace, and the best of them will be of little value unless the future relations of States are based on something that will prevent a recurrence of militarism. Only by the formation of a League of Nations, embracing as many of the belligerents as possible and including neutral nations, who will recognise in the League a safeguard against aggression, will war be effectively stopped and the era of universal arbitration be entered upon. The greatest lesson of all to learn is that militarism is the deadly enemy of mankind and that in kindly co-operation alone lies the hope for the salvation and general upliftment of the human race and the abolition of war.

The Shipping Question.

The question of the future of British shipping is one of the most vital importance to the nation and the Empire. Therefore the views expressed by the Committee of the Board of Trade which was entrusted with the task of contemplating our shipping and shipbuilding industries after the war deserve the closest consideration. A brief summary of some of the recommendations appeared in our telegraphic news column yesterday, and these, it must be agreed, appeareminently sound and reasonable. What we have to remember in this connection is that British shipping has had to bear extremely heavy burdens during the war in order that the maximum effort might be secured both in regard to the carrying of food supplies and the transporting of troops and war material. The Government has carried out a policy of almost ruthless requisitioning of tonnage, and while this has been very necessary we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that it has worked hardly on British companies and at the same time given neutral concerns a big pall. That fact is acknowledged by the Committee.

What is Needed.

The worst of it is so far as British companies are concerned that they have had their vessels taken from them and been compelled to accept Blue Book rates which in many instances have been the opposite of remunerative. Meanwhile, competing maritime nations have been in the happy situation of reaping huge fortunes through the high freight rates prevailing and have thus been able to strengthen their position for the time after the war when shipping will be in such tremendous demand the world over. That fact is one which is of the utmost significance, while the other point must not be lost sight of that though there is a steady increase in the shipbuilding output among Allied nations, when the war does come to an end British tonnage will in no sense be adequate to our needs. It is therefore essential that British companies should be able to consolidate their financial strength now, and this they can only do by securing a more reasonable return from the State. The recommendations which the Committee has made in this regard are such as will be heartily welcomed by the long suffering shipowner, and it is to be hoped that, for the sake of the maintenance of our maritime supremacy, they will most speedily be put into effect.

War Bond Drawing.

Yesterday was a day of hopes and disappointments for many Hongkong people, by reason of the drawing of the St. George's Day War Bonds. Those who held lucky numbers are no doubt very well pleased with themselves to-day, and it is a source of some gratification that the two biggest prizes have been won locally. But though there are many thousand times more losers than winners, these former have, without exception taken the results in a thoroughly sporting spirit, we feel sure. After all, while every holder of tickets no doubt would have liked to be among the winners, we do not think anyone staked his fortunes on the result of the draw or is likely to curse his fate because he has not won. For most people, if indeed, not all, the draw was the means of a little pleasurable excitement, with the added knowledge that in any event war charities would benefit by the sale of the tickets. And that is the spirit which was generally manifested throughout. As it is, war funds have very materially benefited by the draw, and we do not doubt that a good deal of money has found its way to a most useful cause which otherwise would not have been so utilised.

An Old Man's End.

Formerly a Newcastle chemist, John Charlton Ayers, sixty, who met with misfortune and came down to match-selling in the London streets, was found starved to death in his room in Red Lion Passage, Holborn. At the inquest it was said he resided all

DAY BY DAY.

EASY JOBS ARE HARD JOBS TO HOLD.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 24th birthday of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3d.

Exempted.

The Hongkong Police Recreation Club is exempted from registration under the Societies Ordinance.

Road Improvement.
Tenders are invited for improving and widening the existing road from Aberdeen to Little Hongkong.

Tennis Championship.
It is hoped to play off the Singles Championship match between Ng Sze-kwong and S. E. Green on Monday.

A Vagrant?
Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, an Indian was summoned under the Vagrancy Ordinance. His Worship remanded defendant.

Lead Sale.
Inland Lot No. 2259, on the ridge east of Happy Valley, is to be sold by auction at the P.W.D. Offices on July 8. The area is about 29,843 square feet and the upset price \$3,483 30.

Lease of Crown Land.

The Gazette contains particulars of the proposed lease of Crown land at Tokwawan comprising portions of the foreshore and seabed. The area is about 61,910 square feet and the upset premium \$9,286 50.

Japanese Skipper Heavily Fined.

A very heavy fine was imposed by Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., at the Marine Court this morning on the Master of the Cans'a Marn, for a breach of the Hongkong Port Regulations 1917. The offence was that the defendant brought his ship into a certain channel whilst operations were in progress. It was stated in evidence that although the ship was being drawn for, and soon after the winning combination of figures had been exhibited Mr. H. C. Suford, who was acting as Master of Ceremonies, announced that the ticket had been sold locally, by Messrs. Moutrie and Co. On enquiry there was learned that the ticket was purchased by Mr. A. D. Macdonald, of the Hongkong Tramway Company. It was also announced that the second winning ticket had been purchased locally, and it is pleasant to think that a Hongkong drawing mainly benefited Hongkong people.

Just before the actual work of drawing commenced, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, the President of the St. George's Society, addressed the assembly, saying:—

"In declaring the drawing for the War Bonds, under the auspices of the St. George's Society, open,

I should like at the same time to thank all those who have assisted so ardently in bringing the drawing to a successful conclusion that we have arrived at.

It must be perfectly obvious to all of you that you cannot sell 96,000 tickets in a drawing like this without a tremendous amount of work behind the scenes. That has been carried on for the most part by Mr. Sandford, of the Hongkong Shanghai Bank (the Honorary Treasurer). Mr. Bentley, who has now gone home to fight, his successor, Mr. Wells, and later Mr. B.ister, in connection with the War Bond Drawing Committee and the Advertising Committee and the whole host of friends who in all the ports of the East have helped to make the drawing a success which it has achieved. I have now great pleasure in declaring the drawing open."

The drawing then proceeded, and at the conclusion Mr. Holyoak again came forward and said:—

"As far as we can tell from the drawing—without being quite

certain about it—both the first

and second tickets were sold in

Hongkong. (Applause). I want

to make an appeal through

the Press to those who have

won fairly substantial prizes

that they will remember the

sacred cause for which this draw

ing was started, namely War

Charities, and will return a portion

of their prizes to the War

Charities of Hongkong. (Applause).

It was quite a talkative crowd

that trooped out of the City Hall

just before half-past five, and

then dispersed to various quarters

of the town, there to regale or

rejoice.

WAR BOND DRAWING.

The full official list of prize-winning tickets is as follows:

THE PRIZES.

Prizes	Value	Winning Ticket
1	\$176,250	17820
2	\$52,575	54824
3	\$35,250	80415
4	\$10,000	64269
5	\$7,500	19806
6	\$5,000	37815
7	\$5,000	01730
8	\$5,000	19737
9	\$2,500	40948
10	\$2,000	26592
11	\$2,000	45934
12	\$2,000	65186
13	\$2,000	88112
14	\$2,000	20847
15	\$2,000	49739
16	\$2,000	16159
17	\$1,000	14925
18	\$1,000	63730
19	\$1,000	09546
20	\$1,000	81494
21	\$1,000	45489
22	\$1,000	03625
23	\$700	43561
24	\$700	42220
25	\$700	68837
26	\$700	50250
27	\$700	73883
28	\$700	13450
29	\$700	02483
30	\$700	15648
31	\$700	73203
32	\$400	94800
33	\$400	64540
34	\$400	61864
35	\$400	77280
36	\$400	47403
37	\$400	62764
38	\$400	01721
39	\$400	38529
40	\$400	24132
41	\$400	74612
42	\$400	59806
43	\$300	89536
44	\$300	300
45	\$300	04474
46	\$300	91074
47	\$300	89837
48	\$300	47788
49	\$300	92938
50	\$300	11518
51	\$300	49941
52	\$300	22826
53	\$300	63335
54	\$300	300
55	\$300	85755
56	\$300	95376
57	\$200	76283
58	\$200	200
59	\$200	58376
60	\$200	49462
61	\$200	26480
62	\$200	27526
63	\$200	63601
64	\$200	54250
65	\$200	76010
66	\$200	92076
67	\$200	17028
68	\$200	89863
69	\$200	61134
70	\$200	19375
71	\$200	70244
72	\$200	21136
73	\$200	07574
74	\$200	07551
75	\$200	62226
76	\$200	60335
77	\$200	90787
78	\$200	49319
79	\$200	18748
80	\$100	40506
81	\$100	93965
82	\$100	13270

1893.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE
YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending June 28, 1893.)

The Dollar.

June 22.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/8½.

The Sanitary Board.

June 23.—Mr. A. M. Thomson is appointed a member of the Sanitary Board, and Mr. F. H. May (Captain Superintendent of Police) Vice-President.

P. & O. Launch.

June 23.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon a fine and powerful new tug-boat, constructed by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company for the P. & O. S. N. Co., started on a trial trip from the P. & O. Wharf with Mr. D. Gillies (Secretary of the Dock Co.) and several interested parties on board. The new launch has been named Dragon.

The Share Market.

June 24.—The dreariest spot on earth at the present time is Queen's Road Central, that hallowed span extending from the bottom of Zetland Street to the Club, where in the gay times of three years ago multitudes of brilliantly attired and decorated dictators to the madding crowd how fortunes were to be made, daily held high festivals in regal style. Two "dead-brokers" and a many work sadly contemplating the remains of what was but is not, form a melancholy sight to the modern philosopher. The Bank at Shanghai is likewise reported to be a dismal panorama.

The Milk Supply.

June 24.—In reference to the question of Hongkong's milk supply, the Government Analyst, in his annual report says:—"I have frequently been spoken to by medical men and dentists as to the quality of the milk produced in this Colony. . . . I may say" (of the Civil Hospital milk) "that better dairy milk could scarcely be obtained in England; the average shown by analysis compare most favourably with the results of analyses of the best dairy milks in Great Britain." Of samples collected by the Nuisance Inspectors from retail vendors and sent in for analysis he says—"In only one case was I able to certify that the sample contained added water—12 per cent. Another was certainly a suspicious specimen, but I could not declare against it in view of the percentage of fat and mineral constituents" (given in the tables of analysis). "A second specimen, from the same dairy, was collected at a subsequent period; the improvement shown in the quality of the milk after the first purchase of a sample by the district inspector is suggestive, to say the least." This is all right, but does analysis show how often a dairyman cleans up his place?

The A. D. C.

June 26.—We learn that the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club intends putting on the boards, about next Christmas, Gilbert and Clay's popular comic opera "Princess Toto." The A. D. C. is to be congratulated on having decided to discard the disagreeable field of interneeding squabbles for the useful platform of public utility. We have all a keen interest in the doings of the ladies and gentlemen who devote so much time and trouble to contribute to our amusement, and the play-goers of the community will be delighted to hear that the old Club intends once again to attempt something worthy of its past reputation.

The Post Office.

June 28.—The Douglas Co. steamer *Nanmc*, from the Coast Port, was alongside the wharf early this afternoon; but the *Hongkong Telegraph*'s *Moochow* and *Amoy* correspondence did not come to hand until 5.15. Who is responsible for this incessant holding? Better put up the warning of the Post Office to public senders. Any other regime might be better, but it could not possibly be worse than the present crew of incompetents.HONGKONG DEFENCE
COMP.

Orders issued by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:—

ATTACHED.

No. 528 Private A. S. Gubay, "B" Company, is attached to the Engineer Company, dated 13th June, 1918.

No. 684 Private J. Hooper, "B" Company, is attached to the H.K.P. (R.), dated, 19th June, 1918.

LEAVES.

No. 550 Private J. D. Lloyd, "B" Company, is granted leave for the duration of the war, from 18th June, 1918.

Corporal W. H. Bell, "B" Company, is granted 2 months' leave, on Medical Grounds, from 22nd June, 1918.

Corporal H. C. Lowick, "A" Company, is granted 3 months' leave, on Medical Grounds, to date from day of departure.

Private S. H. Dodwell, "B" Company, is granted 6 weeks' extension of leave, from 11th August, 1918.

Private A. Mountain, S. B. Section, is granted 14 days' leave, from 28th June, 1918.

ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE.

N.C.O.s and men wishing to fire at King's Park or at the Peak Range in the morning, instead of at King's Park in the afternoon, are requested to send their names to their Platoon Commanders who will forward them to the Adjutant.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPTAIN J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

PARADES AT BELCHERS BATTERY.

Tuesday, 25th instant:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Company, New Layers' Class only.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Company, New D.R.F. Class only.

Thursday, 27th instant:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Company, Full drill.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Company, New Layers' Class only.

Friday, 28th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Left Half Company, Full drill.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN W. H. HUMPHREY.

21st to 28th June:—

I. L. MANNING NIGHTLY.

Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters.

Engine Drivers at 6.45 p.m.

Electricians at 7 p.m.

OFFICERS FREE FOR DUTY.

Belchers, Captain Russell; Lyemun, Captain James; Stonecutters, 2nd Lieut. Brown.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HIGHER RATINGS AND N.C.O.S. AND MEN OF THE INFANTRY.

BATTALION ATTACHED FOR DUTY.

Class 1. at Belchers, at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/2) examination.

Class 2. at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s and men of higher ratings under Staff Sergeant Ovendene and Parsons, R.E., and Sergeant Day, H.K.D.C.

Class 3. at Lyemun at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesday and Friday, under Staff Sergeants Barclay and White, R.E., and Sergeant Williams, H.K.D.C.

Detail of duties at Lyemun from 1st to 14th July inclusive is posted at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

PARADE.

"A" COMPANY.

Saturday, 22nd instant:—

2.30 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Platoons parade at Statue Pier for Judging Distance test. Dress, Drill order.

Wednesday, 26th instant:—

5.30 p.m. N.C.O.s of Nos. 2 and 4 Platoons (as detailed by Platoon Commanders) at Headquarters. T.E.T.

Friday, 28th instant:—

5.30 p.m. Nos. 2 and 4 Platoons on Murray Parade Ground, T.E.T. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 26th instant:—

5.30 p.m. N.C.O.s of Nos. 2 and 4 Platoons (as detailed by Platoon Commanders) at Headquarters. T.E.T.

Friday, 28th instant:—

5.30 p.m. Nos. 2 and 4 Platoons on Murray Parade Ground, T.E.T. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

No. 1 Platoon will parade during the week for T.E.T. as ordered by Platoon Sergeant.

"A" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 25th instant:—

5.30 p.m. Nos. 5, 6 and 7 Platoons on Pala Ground, Hongkong.

HONGKONG DEFENCE
COMP.

Orders issued by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:—

ATTACHED.

No. 528 Private A. S. Gubay, "B" Company, is attached to the Engineer Company, dated 13th June, 1918.

No. 684 Private J. Hooper, "B" Company, is attached to the H.K.P. (R.), dated, 19th June, 1918.

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No. 550 Private J. D. Lloyd, "B" Company, is granted leave for the duration of the war, from 18th June, 1918.

Corporal W. H. Bell, "B" Company, is granted 2 months' leave, on Medical Grounds, from 22nd June, 1918.

Corporal H. C. Lowick, "A" Company, is granted 3 months' leave, on Medical Grounds, to date from day of departure.

Private S. H. Dodwell, "B" Company, is granted 6 weeks' extension of leave, from 11th August, 1918.

Monday, 24th instant:—

5.10 Drill at Kowloon Docks, Nos. 1 and 2 Guns only. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress, Drill order with rifles, two small pouches and 10 rounds dummy cartridges.

Tuesday, 25th instant:—

7.10 a.m. No. 3 Gun at Headquarters. Dress, as above.

Wednesday, 26th instant:—

5.10 p.m. Nos. 4 and 5 Guns at Headquarters. Dress, as above.

Friday, 28th instant:—

7.10 a.m. Beginners' Class at Headquarters.

Saturday, 29th instant:—

Half of the Company (as detailed by Company Commander) parade for Judging Distance test. Hongkong residents at Statue Pier at 2.30 p.m. Dress, Drill order with rifles, two small pouches and 10 rounds dummy cartridges.

Tuesday, 25th instant:—

5.10 Drill at Kowloon Docks, Nos. 1 and 2 Guns only. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress, Drill order with rifles, two small pouches and 10 rounds dummy cartridges.

Wednesday, 26th instant:—

5.10 p.m. Nos. 4 and 5 Guns at Headquarters. Dress, as above.

Thursday, 27th instant:—

5.10 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables, Dress, Drill order with rifles.

Saturday, 29th instant:—

2.30 p.m. Parade at Statue Pier for Judging Distance test. Dress, Drill order.

Monday, 24th instant:—

5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables, Dress, Drill order.

Tuesday, 25th instant:—

5.30 p.m. Half of the Section (as detailed by Commander) parade at Statue Pier for Judging Distance test. Dress, Drill order (with rifles).

Wednesday, 26th instant:—

5.30 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. Dress, Clean, fatigue.

Saturday, 29th instant:—

2.30 p.m. Half of the Section (as detailed by Commander) parade at Statue Pier for Judging Distance test. Dress, Drill order.

Monday, 24th & Friday, 28th June:—

5.30 p.m. All units except "D" Company on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergeants Oxberry, Edmonds (Monday) and Meade (Friday), Dress, Drill order (with rifles).

TUESDAY, 25TH INSTANT:—

5.30 p.m. All units except "D" Company on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergeants Oxberry, Edmonds (Monday) and Meade (Friday), Dress, Drill order.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY 2ND LIEUT. J. W. BEARD.

STRENGTH.

Section Commanders will give the O.C. a list of all members of their sections, together with their ages, addresses and, if possible, telephone numbers.

Lists to be in not later than Saturday, 29th June. Members of the Band to be given on a list by themselves.

PARADE.

Wednesday, 26th instant:—

5 p.m. Swimming, Fall in at Blake Pier.

Saturday, 29th instant:—

1.30 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections fall in at Headquarters to proceed to Sai Wan.

Wednesday, 26th instant:—

5.30 p.m. N.C.O.s of Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons (as detailed by Platoon Commanders) at Headquarters. T.E.T.

Friday, 28th instant:—

5.30 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons on Murray Parade Ground, T.E.T. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

No. 1 Platoon will parade during the week for T.E.T. as ordered by Platoon Sergeant.

"A" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 25th instant:—

5.30 p.m. Nos. 5, 6 and 7 Platoons on Pala Ground, Hongkong.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned

or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE, COTTAGE CHEESE
NOURISHING & IDEAL FOOD.

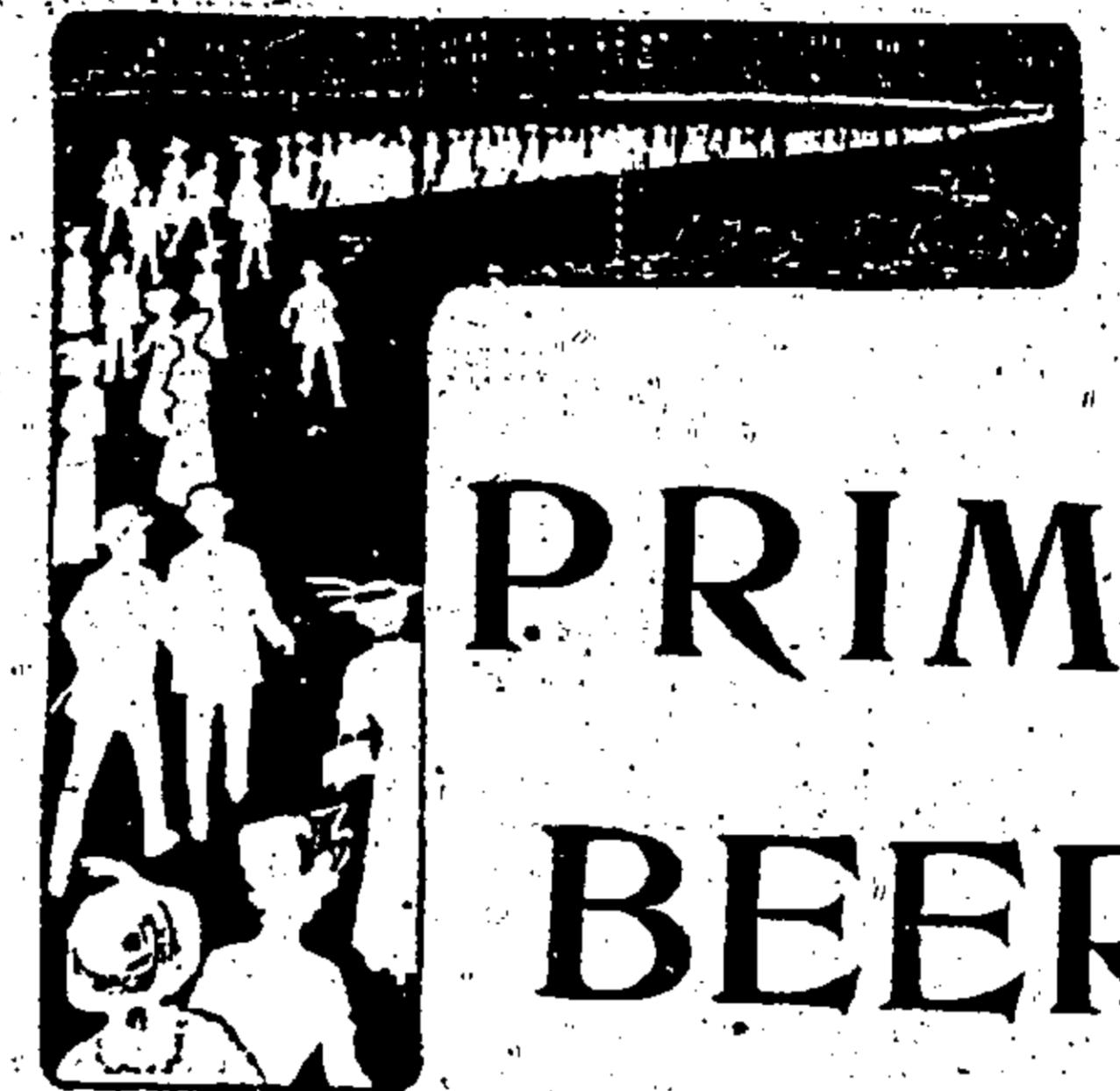
DEVONSHIRE CREAM

CAN ALWAYS BE HAD.

WE SUPPLY JUNKET TABLET ON APPLICATION.

VISITING

THE HOME OF

PRIMO
BEERSTOCKED AND SOLD BY ALL
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HOTELS & CLUBS.H. RUTTONJEE & SON,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TENNIS SHIRTS

With Collars that may be worn buttoned up to neck or open as shown in sketch. Made of strong "Aertex" Cellular cloth which readily absorbs perspiration and does not strike chilly. AN IDEAL SHIRT FOR ALL OUT-DOOR SPORTS WEAR. READY-TO-WEAR TENNIS TROUSERS \$10.50 PER PAIR.

MACKINTOSH

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD, TELEPHONE, NO. 35.Wm. Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

SPECIAL SHOW THIS WEEK!

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS
LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare
and a half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports
for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York
at Special Rates.For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight
Acting Superintendent

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

—SAILING ON OR ABOUT—

Empress of Japan 17th July	Monteagle	1st Oct.
Monteagle 27th July	Key West	28th Oct.
Key West 10th Aug.	Empress of Japan	6th Nov.
Empress of Japan 11th Sept.	Monteagle	7th Dec.

* FREIGHT SERVICE ONLY.

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.For particulars regarding passage fares, sailing and reservation of accommodation, etc., apply to:
P. D. BUTTERLAND,
GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
Phone 712.For freight rates and through bills of lading and reservation of accommodation, etc., apply to:
J. H. WALLACE,
GENERAL AGENT,
Phone 42.

HONGKONG

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APGAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASDON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons Each.Hongkong, to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable Route to America and Europe,

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "VENEZUELA" July 17th.

s.s. "ECUADOR" Aug. 14th.

s.s. "COLOMBIA" Sept. 11th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over-head electric fans and electric lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large comfortable State-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine and the attendance on passengers cannot be equalled.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc.,

Apply to—
COMPANY'S OFFICE IN
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S. S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Kanagawa Maru T. 12,500 Mishima Maru T. 15,000 Aki Maru T. 13,500 Tango Maru T. 13,500	MON. 24th 1 June, at 11 a.m. [SUN. 23rd] [June, at 11 a.m. SAT. 20th] [July 11 a.m. [SATURDAY, 17th Aug.]
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA		
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELACIA BAY & BATAVIA, NEW YORK, MELBOURNE, TOWNSEND, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, VIA SHANGHAI, KOREA, YOKOHAMA AND PANAMA CANAL.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

Omitting Shanghai & Moji.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For date of sailing apply
at the Company's Office.

HONGKONG—VICTORIA, B.C.—SEATTLE VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, KAGASAKI, KOBE, TOKAI, SHIMIZU AND TOKOHAMA.
Operated by the most modern and speedily equipped passenger steamers "Kaneko Maru," "Kaneko Maru," & "Katori Maru," each of over 30,000 tons displacement.
Next sailings from Hongkong.

* Katori Maru, FRI, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

PART AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.

TEIYO MARU
SHIYU MARU
KOREA MARU
SIBERIA MARU

Tons.

23,000
23,000
23,000
23,000

Leave Hongkong.

24th June.
16th July.
13th Aug.
27th Aug.

Sailings are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passenger may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager.

KING'S BUILDINGS,

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

CHINA MAIL S. S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

(14,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

July 31st. June 21st August 31st.

June 21st August 31st.

Under Strata Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers.

To Sail.

SHANGHAI. Kaitong 22nd June at 3 p.m.

SWATOW & BANGKOK. Mupeh 23rd June at 9 a.m.

SWATOW & SINGAPORE. Taming 23rd June at noon.

SHANGHAI. Sungkang 25th June at noon.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN. Kuching 26th June at noon.

SHANGHAI. Sunsing 27th June at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIIS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong June 21, 1918.

SHIPPING NEWS

Liveher Trade at Newchwang.

Compared with the previous season, says the "Manchuria Daily News," the port of Newchwang has enjoyed a livelier trade so far this season since the re-opening of the Liac. The volume of exports to Japanese ports has been greater than last year. A decline, however, has been observed in the trade with South China owing to the marked decrease in tonnage available.

Kara Sea Route to Siberia.

The "Imperial and Foreign Trade Supplement" recently contained an interesting account of the successful efforts that have been made to reach the interior of Siberia through the Kara Sea. Some articles such as hides, have been carried by the sea route for £2 per ton, against £8 by land, but the writer estimates the saving all round at 40 per cent, as compared with alternative routes. In war time the Kara Sea route offers great and obvious advantages; the benefit of which, it is suggested, should be taken when the season opens in July.

Chinwangtso's Shipping.

The total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at Chinwangtso during the quarter ended in December, 1917 was 396 vessels of 491,919 tons, showing an increase of 133 vessels and 134,863 tons when compared with the same quarter the previous year. The percentages were 12.9 per cent. British; 59.2 per cent. Japanese; 17.0 per cent. Chinese; 4.1 per cent. American; 3.9 per cent. Dutch; and 2.9 per cent. Norwegian.

The Financing of Shipping.

The Nippon Kogyo Ginko, the semi-official bank, has recently begun advancing money on the securing of vessels, and for the purpose is making arrangements to open a branch in Kobe. So far the bank has not yet received many requests for accommodation, owing to the fact that in the present prosperous condition of the shipping trade shipowners are not in need of financial assistance. There have, however, been a number of owners of wooden vessels who have approached the bank with a request to advance money on the securing of their craft, but the bank only accepts steel ships as security for accommodation. The bank is also prepared to finance owners of steel vessels under construction.

Japan's Trade with

South America.

Japan's trade with South America has noticeably developed since the Osaka "Shosen" Kaisha opened a new service to that part of the world, says the "Japan Chronicle." Since America's entry into the war her supplies of merchandise to South American States have undergone a great decrease, and as a result increased orders have been received in Japan from Brazil, Chile, and the Argentine. The demand for Japanese merchandise is particularly large in regard to chemicals, and as a matter of fact, large Brazilian orders for chlorate of potash have recently been received in this country. Messrs. Suzuki & Co., of Tokyo, and the Adaka Shoton, of Osaka, have already exported about 80 barrels each to Brazil, while it is understood that the two firms and the Shibakawa Shoton are making arrangements to ship further consignments.

Dutch Mail Boats to Call

At Manila.

Announcement has been made by Meerkamp and Company, Manila Agents for the Dutch mail steamers on the Pacific run, that the boats of the Java-Pacific line will call at Manila, giving this port a fortnightly service with Pacific coast points. The first steamer to call at Manila will be the "Willie," 10,000 tons, which leaves San Francisco in July, and returning from Batavia will be here in September. Thereafter every boat of the line leaving San Francisco or Batavia will make Manila. The steamers from San Francisco and Manila will come direct from Nagasaki direct to Manila and thence to Hongkong, Singapore and Batavia. The steamers from Batavia will come direct from Singapore, thence to Hongkong, Macao and the other ports of call en route to the Pacific coast. All the vessels among them the "Rembrandt," the "Kwai," "Vondel," the "Raifden," will come direct from Batavia, thence to Singapore, thence to Hongkong, Macao and the other ports of call en route to the Pacific coast.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Owners of The "SHIRE" Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 112, Hk. Ex. No. 16.

SAILOR HOLDS UP
CRUCIFIX TO U-BOAT."You Won't be Able to Sink
This."

NOTICES

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

ARNHOLD BROS. & CO., LTD.

SHIPPING DEPT:

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Phone No. 1500.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents,or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI
KAISHA, LTD.(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS.SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASIMA, OCHI, MUTA, KISHIBAE,
YOSHIMOTO, KONO, TSUZUKE,
KARASU, SHIMENE, YAMADA, BIEU
and OTSUBA COAL MINES.
Agents for SAKITO COAL.HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.
BRANCHES AND REPRESENTA-
TIVES—NAGASAKI, KARATSU,
WAKAMATSU, MOI, KURE, KOBE,
OSAKA, TSUBUGA, NAGOYA,
YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE,
MURBAN, OTSUBA, VLADIVOS-
TOE, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIHEN,
TRINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
TAIPEI, HONGKONG, CANTON,
HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE,
CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.Cable Address:
Hongkong—"IWASAKI"
Canton, Shanghai—
"IWASAKISAL."Codes—Al. A.B.C. 5TH ED.,
Western Union and Bentley's.
AGENCY FOR—THE OSAKA
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars apply to—

S. KAWATE, Manager,
No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"TEESTA,"

having arrived Consignees of
cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed
at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company
Limited, whence, and/or from the
wharves, delivery may be obtained.Goods not cleared by 27th
June, will be subject to rent.All broken, chafed, and damaged
packages are to be left in
the Godowns, where they will be
examined by Messrs. Goddard
and Douglas on 25th June, at
10 A.M.Claims against the Steamer
must be presented in writing
within 10 days of arrival of
steamer otherwise they will not
be recognized.No Fire Insurance will be
affected by the undersigned in
any case whatever.Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed byDAVID SAROON & Co., Ltd.
Agents,
Hongkong, 26th June, 1918.

HOTEL LISTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Abrraham D Little A C
Abe Mr & Mrs H Lawrence S
Baring J H Carrington Mr & Mrs
Stray B F
Grand Capt & Mrs Telmis Mr & Mrs J J
B Lucas W H
Burns N Lo-an R
Buchanan G O McDonald Mrs
Maitland P MacLean Dr G W
Bee Mr & Mrs A McLean Dr G W
Browne H M
Birbeck R J McLean Dr G W
Birkenh R A McGrath M
Bowell W G Martin F P
Belliss Mrs R R McColl Mr & Mrs D
Barker Capt J Moore E
Black Mr & Mrs McColl Th. Moore E
Brown C P Neeson Mr & Mrs W
Chalvors P P
Cumming Dr & Mrs Nicholas M R
H L Nicolson J A
Clarke W E Olney L P K
Cameron R V O'Leary J L
Conway J D O'Conor Mr & Mrs
Clark J A A
Clarke Mr & Mrs H Parry S S
H L Pritchard Mrs B
Cuylinburg Mrs Van Puffen A F
Davis Mr F E Risdon M
Dornell C J Ritchie D
Davies W L Roay Miss F
Dowme H R Ross W H
Fawcett Madam E Pitch G V
Fraser Capt & Mrs A'Katie E G
Finch J W Sibley F M
Gould Mrs I S Spies A W P
Gray Mr & Mrs I Stubbs A T
Giesbrecht Mr & Mrs Abbott Miss H
Goss Mr & Mrs C'Katie E G
Hicks A Slade A W Vander
Hill Capt T P Shadwell Mrs G
Hodgins Mrs A E Sweet Mr & Mrs C I
Hooper A H Stowen V
Houton D I Van S
Henge's Mr & Mrs Templeton C P
Huxley R W Thompson F G
Henderson Mr & Mrs Vint Thos
W P Vassar Mr & Mrs Miss
Jones Capt R C
Irish J W Verma Mrs B E
Jossom F W Weymouth Mr &
Jueland F E Mrs R
Jones Mrs M V Wyllie Mr & Mrs B
Karangia Mr & Mrs Wood J
N B Wavell H S
Krobe H Walker J
Knight J Wester H
Kelly Mr & Mrs E Wile L G
Kincard P D Zyeira K
Lay A H

RUBBER SHARE
REPORT.PRICES BY MAIL From
SINGAPORE Dated
May 24th, 1918.

Sterling Shares.

Nom.	Value	Buyers	Sellers
£ Shares			
Allager	2/6	3/0	
Anglo-Java	5/0	6/0	
Audio-Malay	10/8	13/-	
Batang Malaka	3/6	4/6	
Bekoh	2/3	3/9	
Bkt. Mortajam	4/0	5/0	
Bkt. Semawang	2/5	3/9	
Chernomor (F.M.S.)	2/9	3/6	
Chimpul	1/10	2/1	
Consolidated	1/1	1/6	
Heawood	3/0	3/9	
Kamuning Persik	2/6	4/6	
Kota Tinggi	3/5	3/6	
Labu (F.M.S.)	7/6	9/-	
Lingga Ord	2/1	2/5	
London A. R.	7/6	8/6	
Merlimau	4/6	5/6	
Padiang Jawa	2/6	3/6	
Parak	5/9	6/9	
Port Dickson	2/9	3/9	
Salangor	2/5	3/0	
S'pore Para	3/6	4/6	
S'pore United	2/4	2/8	
St. R. Settlements			
(Bertram)	5/-	6/-	
Sumatra Para	7/-	8/-	
Untd. Serdang			
Sumatra	1/1	1/2	
Untd. Sumatra	7/-	8/-	
Untd. Temiang	3/0	3/9	
Vallambross	17/6	19/6	
£ Shares.			

PEAK HOTEL.			
Adams Mr & Mrs F Mattingley R F R J	Moore Mrs Nightingale Mr & Mrs R		
Anderson Mrs Blair Mr & Mrs D K Mr O T	Wright Mr & Mrs H Nisbet Mr & Mrs H		
Bird O B Black Major Bowers	Ostrobothnian Mrs Pelham Lt Col & Mrs Perkins T L		
Carter A J Cary Mr & Mrs R Price W H Coppin Mr & Mrs Cormier Mrs Evans S	Ranger Mr & Mrs F Fitzgerald Mrs Forde Mr & Mrs H Gill Mr & Mrs G Gordon Mr & Mrs Hinds W B Hodgson Mr & Mrs A Hodgson Mr & Mrs B A Hodgson Mr & Mrs C Hodgson Mr & Mrs D Hodgson Mr & Mrs E Hodgson Mr & Mrs F Hodgson Mr & Mrs G Hodgson Mr & Mrs H Hodgson Mr & Mrs I Hodgson Mr & Mrs J Hodgson Mr & Mrs K Hodgson Mr & Mrs L Hodgson Mr & Mrs M Hodgson Mr & Mrs N Hodgson Mr & Mrs O Hodgson Mr & Mrs P Hodgson Mr & Mrs Q Hodgson Mr & Mrs R Hodgson Mr & Mrs S Hodgson Mr & Mrs T Hodgson Mr & Mrs U Hodgson Mr & Mrs V Hodgson Mr & Mrs W Hodgson Mr & Mrs X Hodgson Mr & Mrs Y Hodgson Mr & Mrs Z		
Dodd Mr & Mrs D Lincoln Mrs & Mrs M	McMahon Mr & Mrs W F G		
Forde Mr & Mrs D Gill Mr & Mrs G Gordon Mr & Mrs Hinds W B Hodgson Mr & Mrs A Hodgson Mr & Mrs B Hodgson Mr & Mrs C Hodgson Mr & Mrs D Hodgson Mr & Mrs E Hodgson Mr & Mrs F Hodgson Mr & Mrs G Hodgson Mr & Mrs H Hodgson Mr & Mrs I Hodgson Mr & Mrs J Hodgson Mr & Mrs K Hodgson Mr & Mrs L Hodgson Mr & Mrs M Hodgson Mr & Mrs N Hodgson Mr & Mrs O Hodgson Mr & Mrs P Hodgson Mr & Mrs Q Hodgson Mr & Mrs R Hodgson Mr & Mrs S Hodgson Mr & Mrs T Hodgson Mr & Mrs U Hodgson Mr & Mrs V Hodgson Mr & Mrs W Hodgson Mr & Mrs X Hodgson Mr & Mrs Y Hodgson Mr & Mrs Z			
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Gill Mr & Mrs G Gordon Mr & Mrs Hinds W B Hodgson Mr & Mrs A Hodgson Mr & Mrs B Hodgson Mr & Mrs C Hodgson Mr & Mrs D Hodgson Mr & Mrs			

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

THE IRISH DEPORTERS.

London, June 20.
In the House of Commons, the Irish Secretary, replying to Mr. Outhwaite said:—There is sufficient evidence to enable the prosecution of Irish deportees, but it was not considered necessary or desirable to prosecute.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

Germans Admit Allied Attacks.

London, June 20.
A German wireless official message states:—Enemy partial attacks north of Albert, south-west of Noyon, and north-west of Chateau-Thierry, failed heavily.

British Line Advanced.

London, June 20.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The French carried out two successful raids on the night of June 19 in the neighbourhood of Loos and took several prisoners. The British took a few prisoners north-east of Merton. We advanced our line slightly in the morning north-west of Merris and took a few prisoners. We beat off two counter-attacks on new positions. Hostile gas shelling was active during the day in the vicinity of Ayette.

Another German Report.

London, June 20.
A wireless German official message states:—Enemy activity increased on the evening of June 19 on almost the whole of Prince Rupprecht's front. Strong infantry advances in numerous sectors were repulsed. We penetrated deeply into American positions between Meas and Moesl.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of June 21, as follows:—Reliable reports from Peking state that the Northern leaders have decided at a conference held in Tientsin, to carry out the original military policy towards Kwongtung, and fighting will still be continued. The original military policy is to send troops to attack Kwongtung in three directions. General Chang Wei-chi, the chief commander of the Expeditionary Army for attacking Kwongtung, will attack Kwongtung from Kiangsi with the Shantung and Kiangsi troops. From the East General Li Hui-hi, Tauchan of Fukien, will lead troops towards Chinchow and Swatow. The third direction will be directed by General Lung Chi-kwong who will launch his attack upon Ko-chow from the South. It is reported that Lung Chi-kwong, after re-tilting in the North, is returning Kwongtung with funds and ammunitions supplied from the Central Government. His recruits will be brought south when time is available.

Owing to the critical position of the Southern troops in Hunan, many troops now being used for attacking Lung Chi-kwong's troops, have been ordered back to Canton to be reformed and despatched to Hunan. It is reported that Chan Ping-kwan, Tauchan of Kwangsi, has also continuously ordered the Kwangsi troops to go to Kwei-ling and the important places of the north border of Kwangsi for protection.

The flood in the North River is again rising many telegrams have been received from the various districts along the river asking for relief.

Kiau-pan Output.

The total output of the Kiau-pan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending June 8 amounted to 63,048 tons and the sales during the period, to 47,717 tons.

Colony's Health.

During yesterday there were notified three cases of plague two of spotted fever and one of enteric fever. All were fatal and all the sufferers Chinese.

Death of Perak Tawky.
Ipoh, June 7.—The death has taken place, with startling suddenness, of Chow Kai-ho, millionaire mine owner, 16, President of the Perak Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

"All Men Should be Brothers."

I do not go in despair, but in disgust of the world, where all should be brothers. . . . I leave you to judge if there are any guilty people who are responsible for this dark deed. This message was left by Jean Joseph Gillet, a Belgian soldier, who shot himself on the Victoria Embankment on the night that he should have left for France. The soldier at the inquest said that the last sentence possibly referred to the Germans.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—4th Sunday after Trinity, 23rd June, 1918. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Macfarren. Psalms: 110, 111, Ouseley. Te Deum: Woodward. Smart. Turle. Benedictus: Troubeck. Hymns: 4, 290. God Save the King. N.B.—Psalm 110, verses 1, 5, in unison. Psalm 111, verses 1, 2, 7, 8, in unison. Hymn 4, verses 1, 4, in unison. Hymn 290, verses 1, 3, 6, in unison. Holy Communion (12 noon). Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: 114 T. P., 155 Wickes. Middle Voluntary: Berceuse G. Delbrück. Magnificat: Crotch (30th morning). Nunc Dimittis: Wesley. Hymns: 229, 231, 19, N.B.—Psalm 114, verses 1, 2, 5, 6, G.F., in unison. Psalm 115, verses 1, 9, 12, 16, 18, in unison. Hymn 221, verses 1, 3, 5, in unison. Hymn 19, verses 3, 5, in unison.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—4th Sunday after Trinity, 23rd June, 1918. Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Responses: Ferial. Venite: Macfarren. Psalms: As set. N.B.—In Unison—Psalm 111. Verses 1, 2, 9 and 10. Te Deum: Lawes, Cooke and Hopkins. Benedictus: Bennett, 23rd Evening Hymn: 567, 571 (First Tune), 315 and 123 (last verse in unison). God Save the King. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Responses: Ferial. Psalms: As set. N.B.—In Unison—Psalm 144. Verses 1 and 2, 7 and 8. Psalm 115. Verses 1 and 2, 17 and 18. Magnificat: Boyce, 31st Morning. Nunc Dimittis: Foster. 8th Evening. Hymns: 34 (last verse in unison). Hymn: 592. Hymn 279 (first and last verses in unison). Hymn: 139. Vesper Hymn. God Save the King.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Sunday Services, June 23rd, Morning 11. Psalm 103. Hymns: 12, 356. Anthem. Evening 6. Hymns: 373, 13, 14, 364. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macconachie.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—Sunday, June 16, 1918. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Peader Street). Weekly Services.—Sunday, Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wan Chai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glencairn.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

COTTON CONVENTION.

Post-War Possibilities Discussed at New York.

America's place in world trade was discussed at a session of the joint convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, at the Hotel Biltmore, New York recently. Problems confronting manufacturers and exporters now, and those which will present themselves after the war, were discussed by Government and trade experts. The cotton manufacturers, who are doing a large export trade, as well as the greatest domestic business in the history of the industry, are greatly interested in developing foreign markets for after-war commerce.

Among the speakers at the early session were Dr. Frank W. Tausig, chairman of the United States Tariff Commission; Arthur H. Wood, of Boston; John Barrett, director of the Pan-American Union; George A. O'Reilly, of the Irving National Bank; Dr. Edward E. Pratt, former chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Frederick A. Halsey, commissioner of the American Institute of Weights and Measures; Gilbert H. Montague, and Ernst B. Fisinger, of the Lawrence Company. A paper prepared by Arno S. Pearce, secretary of the International Cotton Federation, of Manchester, England, was also read at the meeting, which was presided over by D. Y. Cooper, former president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. O'Reilly spoke on the necessity of providing credit facilities for foreign trade, and pointed out the needs of a nationally accepted banking system. Success in providing facilities for foreign trade and improved business conditions after the war, he said, would be measured by our ability to do three things: to recognise fundamentals when we met them; to eliminate fictions and see things as they really were; and to visualise business conditions or to correct in a reasonably large percentage of the guesses which must be made.

"After the war we shall be the creditor nation," said Mr. O'Reilly. "The Foreigner will be the debtor. In this situation he cannot afford to do otherwise than help. He will be agreeable and disposed to meet us half-way. Our field of operations will be the world—his, because of war wounds may be confined within much narrower limits. We should not now tie ourselves too definitely to any theory based exclusively upon the experience of former years. After the war conditions will require adjustments. New measures of value must be applied, a new range of vision must be established, and a far broader margin of safety in calculations must be allowed."

"When confronted by the problem of financing the vast foreign trade possibilities we naturally feel a need for more efficient machinery than we now possess. Business men, bankers, and schools are meeting it by developing new facilities; commercial agencies, export commission houses, and especially the foreign departments of the large seaport banks should and are finding solutions for the problems. Banks are responding with a fine enthusiasm. They have established foreign trade departments, have increased exchange facilities, and are utilising foreign banking connections more effectively than formerly. We need, however, a nationally accepted banking system; we must learn to utilise more fully the facilities of the Federal Reserve system, and our commercial credit situation must be improved."

Mr. Montague pointed out the advantages that would accrue to business organisations doing business in foreign countries under the Webb-Pomerene act. He said this act, to permit co-operation in the American export trade, was passed by Congress because the President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, the Federal Trade Commission, and almost every trade and commercial organisation in the country had united in demanding some workable measure

that would safeguard American labour, capital and enterprise in the markets of the world. He continued:

Advocated for the relief of American export trade, the Webb-Pomerene act bids fair to accomplish not only this purpose, but also a number of others, that together transcend any national, material, and industrial advantage, and, indeed, comprise the highest humanitarian aims for which the United States entered upon the great world war. For, in the providence of events, this act seems likely to prove one of the aptest means that American statesmanship could possibly have devised for promptly rehabilitating devastated Europe, for perpetuating the commercial and financial ties now binding the United States to its allies, and for bringing together that league of nations by which alone lasting peace can be assured after the war.

With all proper safeguards against abuse, the Webb-Pomerene act permits, in foreign markets, a degree of free action to which the American export trade heretofore has been a stranger.

Under conditions, and with formalities that are not excessive—considering the rigor of our national policy toward combinations and single concerns of dominant size, and considering the possibility of our national attitude toward competition and independent concerns of small size—the Webb-Pomerene act permits any American exporter to act in combination with any other American exporter, and with as many, or as few, as he desires, under any arrangement that he may agree upon, for any purpose whatever that relates to American export trade, or to trade in any foreign market, so long as such arrangement does not effect trade within the United States or does not include unfair methods of competition against some outside American competitor who is also engaged in the American export trade.

Freedom, instead of governmental interference and restraint, must be the world's guiding principle in the future. For only in this way can be perpetuated those moral and material ties on which depend America's political and commercial future, and that league of nations by which alone may be assured a lasting peace after the war.

Dr. Tausig in discussing foreign trade after the war declared against commercial treaties or reciprocity agreements with foreign countries on the basis of assuring to American commodities, when they reached the foreign custom house, lower rates of duty than were exacted on the same commodities when imported from third countries. He spoke in part as follows:

Special favours in Brazil may enable us to sell our exports to Brazil; but they do not cause us to be really effective in serving either the Brazilian or ourselves. If our exporters cannot do the business without the discriminating rates—if they cannot sell in Brazil without such aid—then the exporters of other countries are obviously more effective in serving them. Our exporters then are bolstered up, not indeed at the expense of our domestic customers or of our own treasury, as in the case of export bounties or of special transportation rates, but at the expense of the Brazilian consumers. Their lack of real effectiveness is made up by the exclusion of the more effective competitors.

Let me not be misunderstood. Ties of friendship and of friendly political affiliation may lead to special reciprocity rates or to special trade agreements, regardless of direct material benefit to one party or the other. Of this our relations with Cuba give a striking example. But the governing conditions of trade in the world at large are not of this sort. Trade in the main has been and will be a matter of material advantage. Our international policy should be frank and open, and in commercial matters that of the open door. The open door policy, it need hardly be said, means that we wish no special favours for ourselves, and oppose special favours to others. We have adopted it and followed it unflinchingly and without qualification in the far East. There we have maintained that the

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Orders issued by Mr. E. Elphes states:—

No. 2.V. A. D.

Thursday, June 27th.—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

No. 3 V. A. D.

Tuesday, June 25th.—1.15 p.m. Bandaging Class.

Wednesday, June 26th.—2.30 p.m. Band Practice.

Thursday, June 27th.—1.15 p.m. Recruit Drill.

Saturday, June 29th.—2.30 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill;

2.30 p.m. Band Practice.

No. 4 V. A. D.

Tuesday, June 25th.—1.20 p.m. First Aid Class.

Thursday, June 27th.—1.20 p.m. Bandaging Practice.

Friday, June 28th.—5.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Victoria Nursing Division.

Friday, June 28th.—3.30 p.m. Nursing Practice.

A BRAVE LITTLE NATION.

Georgia at War with Turkey.

M. Ghambaridze, the Secretary of the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce in London and a well-known Georgian, writes in the *Daily Chronicle* as follows:

To many readers, the little country of Georgia in the Caucasus, is scarcely even known, in spite of its 2,000 years existence as an independent Christian kingdom, until it was incorporated in the Russian Empire at the beginning of the nineteenth century. She sought alliance with Russia for protection from the century-long struggle with Turkey and Persia in defence of her independence and Christianity.

As the papers have officially announced, this little country, together with Armenia, is at war with Turkey. Fighting is going on already.

The reason for it is an impudent demand on the part of Turkey to cede the districts of Batoum and Ardahan—territory of 4,000 square miles—and, what is more tragic, the question of ceding this territory has been arranged by Turkey with the Bolsheviks, who certainly had no authority, either from the Georgians or the Armenians, to deal with their fate.

It is strange that the Turkish Government, after heavy military disasters in Mesopotamia, Arabia, and Palestine, should select this little spot for compensation. History repeats itself. It was that part of Georgia which Turkey invaded constantly for many centuries, and she has tried the same experiment now.

Georgia is an autonomous and component part of the Trans-Caucasian Republic. That Republic has been formed since the Bolsheviks

desperately made their appearance in Petrograd, and being absolutely abandoned and isolated since the signature of peace with the Bolsheviks, Ukraine had to sign the armistice with Turkey.

Peace negotiations with Turkey were expected, when about March 15 the Turkish Government sent a Note informing the Trans-Caucasian Government that it was quite willing to enter into peace negotiations providing Batoum, Ardahan, and Karabagh districts were immediately ceded.

This impudent demand was promptly refused, but Turkey began to gradually re-occupy the districts of Trebizond and Erzerum, and with her troops reached the old-war frontier of Trans-Caucasia where she halted.

Mr. Fisinger, who spoke in our trade in Latin America, advocated co-operation between business men and the Government in selecting field agents whose expenses might be shared between various industries and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. He said that such agents could keep the manufacturers directly in touch with the developments in their districts, put forth the general advantages of trading with the United States, and act as trade scouts in general. He also advocated the appointment of a representative committee of business men, to sit in Washington, and to advise the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Mr. Halsey spoke strongly against the adoption of the metric system in the export trade. He said that he had made a study of this subject, and had found that few American exporters ever had occasion to use the metric system.

He pointed to the confusion caused by the introduction of the metric system in Chili, and predicted that the adoption of the metric system in this country would be "a hundredfold more difficult than in Chili because of the development of manufacture."

"To attempt to change the weights and measures used by our industries would be one of the most hopeless tasks ever undertaken by human hands," continued Mr. Halsey. "I am sorry for the men who think it can be done. You may say, then, why do we fight it? Because, while you cannot change our weights and measures, you can do a much worse thing—you can

change the people who are in sympathy with the Turks.

The position is, of course, very serious for both the Georgians and Armenians, as the Georgians have 150 miles coast on the Black Sea which they will have to defend from an eventual attack by the drunken and criminal sailors of the Black Sea fleet, and from the eastern side there is the Tartar population, who are in

sympathy with the Turks.

The Georgians and Armenians will

ROYAL SILVER WEDDING.

Last List of Contributors.

Lady M. sends the following list of contributors to the Royal Silver Wedding Fund:—

Mrs. Ho Fook (and son), Mrs. Litt, Mrs. Evans-Jones, Mrs. Ager, Mrs. Mansfield, Mrs. Moses, Mrs. Digby, Mrs. Goodwin, Miss G. P. Curry, Mrs. Stubbings, Miss Kathleen Stubbings, Mrs. J. Morris.

Previous lists \$5,798.50
7th list ... 430.34
\$6,228.84

The list is now closed.

to 400,000, and the Georgians have about 5,000 officers and generals, many among them being very distinguished military leaders with efficient scientific training.

The mountainous ground is very favourable for guerr

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)
THE AUSTRIAN FOOD CRISIS.

Amsterdam, June 20.

Telegrams from Vienna and Berlin show that the Austrian food crisis is reaching a climax. Dr. Ludwig Paul, the Austrian Food Minister, interviewed on the subject of the reduction of the bread ration, said that only the most deplorable circumstance compelled such a drastic measure. Home and Romanian supplies were exhausted; Bessarabia was inaccessible and requisitions from Hungary were unfortunately results. He hoped further reductions would be avoidable and that the population would endure till the new harvest.

Meetings in Vienna of the City Council and Labour Council protested against the reduction most vigorously. The latter renewed their demand for a speedy general peace. The former demanded that the Government should negotiate afresh with Hungary and Germany, especially the latter, with a view to securing at least potatoes, and it telegraphed to the Hungarian Food Minister, the Bavarian Premier and also the German Government requesting old potatoes.

Premier Seidler told a Socialist deputation that everything imaginable was being done to avoid the reduction of the bread ration. Austria's stocks of beef were exhausted and she was dependent on imports from Ukraine and Bessarabia but deliveries were interrupted. He hoped Germany would furnish consignments of food in accordance with the agreements of last May. Premier Seidler promised to expedite the harvest most speedily.

A semi-official Berlin agency appends to the report of Premier Seidler's statement a note that the supply of bread and grain from Germany is out of the question.

A decree was issued in Vienna yesterday instituting Government control of the new harvest similar to that in Germany and Hungary. It is explained that this is necessary because Austria is entering upon a new harvest year without any stocks whatsoever and must obtain grain in the speediest manner.

A telegram from Berlin says: The "Collegial Gazette" says: Dr. Ludwig Paul has arrived in Berlin and conferred with the War Food Department and adds that it is declared authoritatively that Germany never promised to supply grain to Austria from her own stocks. Germany herself has been compelled to reduce the bread ration. The promise to supply Ukraine grain is admitted, but Germany is not responsible for the difficulties thereon.

GERMAN ATTACK ON RHEIMS FAILS.

London, June 20.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing on the 19th inst., says: The Germans made their long-expected effort against Rheims last night. With a view to bucking the loop already drawn round two-thirds of the city and completing its capture an attack was delivered on a front of twelve to thirteen miles from Vrigny at the foot of the hills bounding the plain west of the town to Pompele Fort on the east. The Germans were already in the suburbs northwest and north of St. Brice and Blereny. In addition to defeating the main attacks the French had the best of the fighting in the outlying houses of the city, the Germans blundering in the dark against cleverly masked defences in the ruins. The Germans had been sniffing round the city for the past fortnight in the hope of capturing it without a frontal attack and probably decided to attack at night realising the reception awaiting them in the streets at day-time.

Paris, June 20.

The attack on Rheims was a heavy and complete defeat of the enemy who counted on surprising the French. A veritable deluge of gas shells preceded the attack but the line nowhere gave way. The German losses were appalling.

"Liberte," comments on the affair and shows that the enemy will never be able to break through when French reserves are available. The strategy of Generalissimo Foch is beginning to bear fruit. The "Temps" however regards the abortive attempt against Rheims as a big local operation and thinks it may be a wily move on the part of the enemy to precede his big operations by local actions on a more or less extended scale on another part of the line than that chosen for the main operation.

THE CABINET OF HOME AFFAIRS.

London, June 20.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, explaining another Cabinet of Home Affairs, said it was simply intended to appoint a Committee to handle definite set questions, the ultimate authority remaining with the War Cabinet. Lord Curzon, amplifying the statement in the House of Lords, said the Committee would consist of members connected with the principal Home departments, meeting at least once a week under the presidency of the Home Secretary. All domestic questions requiring the co-operation of more than one department would be referred to the Committee which would be empowered to decide on behalf of the Cabinet, but larger questions of policy would be referred at the Chairman's discretion to the War Cabinet.

SE-MEN'S UNION INDIGNANT.

London, June 20.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, interviewed, expressed indignation at Captain Tupper's treatment in Sweden. All branches of the Seamen's Union are passing resolutions calling upon the Government to prevent M. Branting attending the Labour Conference in London. The Union also objected to the visit of M. Troelstra. According to the newspapers the authorities will not allow M. Troelstra to land. An Amsterdam message says it is officially stated that M. Troelstra's visit to England is postponed.

BOHEMIANS SURRENDER.

London, June 20.

Correspondents on the Italian front state that numbers of Bohemians who have surrendered have explained that action by producing proclamations dropped by Italian airmen announcing that Italy has adopted the cause of the Czechoslovakia, as a nation and is inviting them to rally to the national cause.

POLISH CELEBRATIONS PROHIBITED.

Amsterdam, June 20.

In the Prussian Lower House the Minister of the Interior said that in consequence of the celebrations in honour of Koziusko hurting the susceptibilities of the German subjects in the compound are prohibited in Poland in war time.

THE NEW BULGARIAN MINISTRY.

Amsterdam, June 20.

The German papers are uneasy over the situation in Bulgaria and say the change of Ministry is regrettable especially as M. Malinov is Russophile. They declare the crisis is due to dissatisfaction with the Bucharest peace.

A HOME LETTER.

To Soldiers Overseas.

which our magnificent fighting men are exposed in France, but we go about full of confidence in the final issue. As the Bishop of London, preaching at St. Paul's on Easter Sunday, said:—

"There is absolute conviction in British hearts from one end of the world to the other, that defeat is unthinkable. In the face of the present peril, all ranks have closed up and all petty disputes are silenced."

It is really rather a remarkable thing how resilient we are as a nation. The harder we are hit the further back we bounce. We have just been bumped back more than 25 miles on the French front, and the general topic of conversation is not "Do you think we can possibly manage to hold them?" but "How soon do you think the Huns'll be licked?" It isn't swank or arrogance, but the spirit of the proverbial Englishman coming to the surface when things are going badly.

When the Minister of Munitions appealed to Munition workers to forgo their Easter holidays, he was flooded with telegrams from all parts of the country, cordially responding to his appeal. We've taken off our coats again as we took them off after Mous. There's a feeling abroad that whatever we do we mustn't let down those amazing boys of ours who are performing such splendid deeds on both sides of the Somme.

Keep away from Every-where;

Fewer trains, dearer fare;

Yet nothing could prevent those

who had the leisure from rushing

away for a breath of sea air.

At many of the London termini, all

bookings had ceased half an

hour before the trains started and

hundreds had been refused

tickets, but there were often fully

300 hundred people left behind,

clamouring vainly at the barriers

to be admitted to the platform.

Many of those who caught the

trains had tried for previous

trains and waited several hours

to find only standing room in the

guard's van. In one compart-

ment you could see seventeen

grown-ups and a baby. One had

to stand for most of the journey,

first on one foot, then on the

other, and then on somebody

else's. Holiday-making is a

strenuous business in these times,

I assure you.

The one thing that was really

pre-war was the weather. Spring

has burst on us suddenly without

our noticing it, and you will

remember even after all these

seasons abroad what a delightful

thing is an English spring. The

very word will bring to your

mind an alluring picture of

primroses and little timid violets,

wide eyed narcissus and blazing

daffodils, white woolly clouds

racing before the wind across

blue skies, sharp showers of rain,

daisies peeping through the

grass, the song of the starling,

courting couples, lamb, mint,

sauerkraut cucumbers and new pota-

toes. All these things are with

us this year and a friend told me

he had never before seen so many

Fekins sprats as he saw on

Easter Monday at Somewhere-on-

Sea. They are being worn this

season to match the hair, but

whether they dye the switch to

match the dog or the dog to

match the switch I cannot say.

With the spring has come, of

course, the spring pox and the

spring epidemics of colds. When

you get the two in conjunction

there are some funny results, as

for instance, this recitation that I

heard from a schoolgirl, who her

mother tells me won her form

prize for elocution:—

Cobs, berry, beaded, let

us sing

The veerel joys balby

sprig.

Whed Dature seeps so

blithe ad gay,

Fligz her widtry garb

away

All ido bid the flowers

are sprig

Ad id the trees the birds

are sig.

Frollicking labkids, see, are

cobiig.

Hark all aroud, the bees

are hubbig.

So let your joond voices

issue

Id oode regudig, log-

atthoo!

I believe it must be the tang of spring in the air that makes everybody so optimistic in spite of the critical days that we are passing through. Nobody seems disposed to belittle the danger to command of Kooh, the general

SPREADING THE TRUTH.

Ministry of Information and the Foreign Press.

Lord Beaverbrook and other members of the Ministry of Information were entertained at luncheon at the Criterion recently by the Foreign Press Association in London.

M. Gouderier de Chassaigne, in proposing the health of the guests, referred to Lord Beaverbrook as a man of action. Their old friend, Mr. Robert Donald, too, was a man of action. The French people would never forget the part he played in promoting the Entente Cordiale.

Mr. Robert Donald said that the truth was a powerful moral munition of war, and it was only by making known the justice of their cause that they could hope to bring the greatest criminals in the world to the bar of human justice.

Lord Burnham, who responded for the Press of the British Empire, quoted Junius, that all freedom in the long run was to be found in the freedom of the Press. If the result of this war were to be the curtailment of its freedom, all other gains would be as dross in the balance.

Lord Beaverbrook welcomed the assistance which the foreign Press could give his department. This was a war in which the efforts which the Press could make were almost as important as those of the Army. In the wars of Napoleon's day, the armies and people acknowledged the authority of the governing classes; now, the whole of the peoples, were fighting, and unless they could be convinced of the necessity of waging the war it must come to an end.

whose brilliant tactics led to the victory of the Marx. In view of the vital part played by reserves and the urgent necessity, in such a conflict as the present one, for instant decisions, the Commander of the Reserve was the natural man to be appointed to co-ordinate the action of the Allied Armies on the Western Front.

Sir Douglas Haig remains in supreme command of the British Armies, and both cordially approve of the appointment of General Foch. The action of General Pershing in placing his forces unreservedly at the disposal of the Supreme Command finally cements the solidarity of the Entente. Further reason for confidence.

King George has never done anything more popular since he came to the throne than his unconventional visit last week to his troops in France. It was an improvised affair, entirely devoid of ceremony. On Wednesday morning he expressed the desire to see and talk to some of the men who had been performing such marvellous deeds of defence, and on Thursday morning he left London. There was no stage-management and no formality, no parades or inspections or blowing of trumpets. He spent only a quarter of an hour at G.H.Q. and for the rest of his tour he was dropping in on units unawares, as they were on their way to and from the battle line.

The King has never represented a more unanimous nation than when he went across to tell the men themselves how proud Britain is of them. Years ago he earned the title of "The King who sees for himself", and he was living up to his name. Perhaps the most thrilling moment of his journey was when he was leaving the men of the immortal 51st Division. "Are we downhearted?" inquired the King. For the reply of the men I will quote the words of a war correspondent. "Such an uproar broke loose," he wrote, "that the cattle peacefully grazing half a mile away stopped munching and raised their heads to see where the noise came from."

The King spoke for the whole Empire when he wrote to Sir Douglas expressing "the gratitude due to you and your Army for the skillful and unswerving manner in which this formidable attack has been, and continues to be, dealt with". His Majesty's cheery, man-to-man letter contrasts favourably with the bombastic and blasphemous outbursts of the War Lord of the Hans.

"OLD CROCK".

MEN BETWEEN 40 AND 50.

Only Seven Per Cent. to be Called Up.

When the House of Commons went into Committee on the Military Service Bill on April 11, Mr. Scanlan moved an amendment to Clause one, which raises the military age to 50.

The amendment was to exempt from the provisions of the clause those Irishmen who were temporarily resident in Great Britain doing work of national importance.

The Home Secretary pointed out that the effect would be that all Irishmen would be liable to conscription except those who happened to be temporarily resident in England.

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. G. Thorne moved an amendment providing that there should be an appointed day for men liable for service under the Act.

Sir A. Geddes said it was not contemplated that all the men who were liable for military service should be called up at once. They would be called up over a prolonged period as possible, and the Government thought it better not to have an appointed day. No man would be obliged to go before a tribunal before he had been graded by a medical board. By not having an appointed day they would avoid a dislocation of business and the swamping of tribunals, causing enormous delay on the part of men in finding out what their position was.

The present arrangement was more considerate. Liability for service would begin directly the Act received the Royal Assent, but no man affected by it need take any action for exemption before a tribunal until he had received notice to go up for medical examination. It was proposed to give notice by proclamation, saying that men of 44 were to be called up. That would be published in the Press.

The men would also receive individual notification as to the day on which medical examination would take place; they had a surplus number of young men in Grade 3, who held no exemptions, and who were liable, so that would get rid of any present anxiety in the minds of men likely to be in Grade 3.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



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Reinforced Concrete SPECIALISTS.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Paper Clothing.
It is announced in the Bobe min press that experiments made with "paper cloth" have been successful that the Hungarian State railways are to furnish their employees with summer clothing of this fabric. The first Swedish paper textile factory has been founded in Stockholm, under the name of "Aktiebolaget Örebro-Pappersfabriker," with a capital equivalent to G. \$320,000 and the option of increasing it to \$800,000. The factory will commence work as soon as feasible.

Hankow Money Market.
For June 5 the weekly circular of the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce states:—We have to report a very quiet week with very little doing. There was a small demand for remittances, but bills were scarce. Tels. T. T. on Shanghai remained about shipping-point with the Chinese, and 96.8 was quoted by foreign banks. Dollars were steady at 70.5 buyers, 70.7 sellers, Chinese market, and closed steady. Native interest:—3½ per cent. Chinese exchange:—53 (nominal).

Japanese Tax on Share Premiums.

So far the Japanese authorities have taxed proceeds from premiums on new shares issued as a part of the income for the given business term. On account of the great industrial and commercial development enjoyed of late years, there have been very large premiums which sometimes amounted to no less than Y10,000,000 for one company. The tax paid on the premiums has accordingly become very considerable, and the companies concerned are now discussing whether they are liable to pay the tax, as the *Japan Chronicle* says. They contend that since the premiums are paid by shareholders in order to obtain shareholding rights, the premiums are a part of the capital, and not being business income, are not liable to taxation. On the other hand, the taxation authorities regard the premium as being of the same character as business income, and declare they will continue taxing the premium from premiums. It is expected that some of the companies concerned will file a suit with the Administrative Litigation Court at Tokio as a test case. Since the matter concerns a large number of business establishments, the situation is being watched with a great deal of interest.

Large German Over-Sea Organisation.

The *Magdeburgische Zeitung* states that plans are ripening in Hamburg for the establishment in the near future of a "Company for International Enterprises," which will closely resemble the American International Corporation and the British Trade Corporation in form and in purpose. The stock capital of this organisation will be Mks 20,000,000, to begin with. The undertaking has a new factory, says the *Zeitung*, of some of Germany's most important powers of the financial, shipping, and industrial world. The Company for International Enterprises (Gesellschaft für Internationale Unternehmungen) will not be essentially a direct medium for promoting exports. Its primary object will be to lend financial support to German enterprises abroad, and in some cases to purchase such enterprises. All overseas operations of the new concern will be impossible during the war, attention in the immediate future will, it is stated, be directed to the territory of Germany's allies and to occupied districts.

India's Silver Needs.

Further comment by Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Co., relative to the American silver dollars is of interest; it is from their circular of April 25:—An important act of legislation has been passed by the U.S. Senate, which, whilst demonstrating the cordial co-operation in finance between the U.S.A. and Great Britain, relieves the strain of providing silver for Indian coinage. The Bill grants power to melt 350,000,000 silver dollars (about 271,000,000 fine ounces) and to dispose of the bullion, to be replaced by subsequent purchases. As information has been cabled from India that the Indian Government has secured 150,000,000 ounces from the U.S. Government, a further 121,000,000 ounces are available for such purposes as the U.S. Government may decide. The amount of 150,000,000 ounces is sufficient to provide 4,363 lakhs of rupees, a sum which should be adequate to meet currency demands for some considerable time. It was moved in Parliament yesterday, but about 128,000,000 fine ounces had been purchased for coinage between February 1915 and March 31, 1918 (average price 39.03d.). The holding of silver by the Indian Treasury on January 31, 1918 was 3,030 lakhs and on

TRADE AND "MONEY TRUSTS."

Sir E. Holden Defends Banking Amalgamations.

Banking amalgamations were discussed at the annual meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce when Sir Edward Holden sought to show that they were justified.

Apprehension was expressed by some of the delegates. Trade did not like trusts, said Mr. E. V. Dodd, of Coventry, and a money trust would strike hardest of all. This country looked to new enterprises by young men and they did not want the business of the country to get into the hands of big combines and monopolies.

Sir Edward Holden declared that at the outbreak of war the adict went forth in some hundreds of towns that not a penny was to be refused to anybody who wanted money. When peace came foreign countries would naturally call upon this country to meet its liabilities. If these could not meet it by exports they would have to be met by the transference of gold.

I have been described as a "gold bug"—mad in gold," said Sir Edward, "but the gold position is all-important. A big bank will stand the after-war situation much better than a little bank. We shall have to buckle to and it will be a question of the bank doing their utmost to assist you to produce and increase your exports as much as you possibly can. Go on manufacturing like mad for stock so as to be ready to export when the war ends. I am riding nothing. The policy of the big banks is to assist industry and enable you to turn out larger exports."

March 31, 1918, 1,079 lakhs—a reduction of 1,951 lakhs. As 198 million ounces of silver can be melted into 5,760 lakhs of rupees, the net absorption in the period mentioned was 7,711 lakhs. Therefore, even at the high rate of absorption indicated, 160 million fine ounces of silver would suffice to maintain the silver holding at the same level for about 2½ months. The Indian Currency returns for April 15 show an increase in the silver holding of 215 lakhs as compared with the previous week.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

Terms of Service in Third Arm of Defence.

The terms and conditions of service in the Royal Air Force, which has been aptly described by the King as our third arm of defence, are fully set out in an official pamphlet issued recently. The pay, separation, and other allowances are on a liberal scale, and it is clear that in the new force the prospects of distinction and of subsequent promotion are unrivalled. For instance, a successful pilot may arrive at his commission with the full pay and duties of a flying officer in from four to six months after joining.

The full pay of a lieutenant is 24s. a day while on duty which involves flying, that of other grades being—captain, 28s.; major, 22s.; lieutenant-colonel, 40s. These rates are exclusive of fees, quarters, rations, fuel, light, and servant or allowance in lieu of pension and half pay rates have not yet been fixed.

Every person enlisted in the force is liable for duty afloat or ashore and may be detailed to any branch of the force—i.e., airship, aeroplane, seaplane, kite, balloon works or any type of aircraft.

The earliest age of admission to a cadet wing is 17-11-12 years and the age limit in this section is 30. Candidates should not be over 6ft. 1in. in height nor over 13 stone in weight, and their eyesight must be very good.

Cadets on joining will be posted to a cadet wing or school for initial training, and then pass in succession through schools of aeronautics and armament.

From the latter school they will be posted to squadrons for construction in flying, when they will be graded as flight cadets and given a service pay of 7s. 6d. a day and also 4s. a day flying pay while actually under instruction.

They receive £15 for uniform, and on being commissioned a further £35 towards the cost of completing their uniform and kit.

Men between the ages of 18 and 41 may join the force for the period of the war, and men from 18 to 25 may join for a period of four years with the colours and four years on the reserve, or eight years with the colours and four years on the reserve.

Men of many trades are wanted on the technical side, where

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	3/3
Demand	3/3½
30 d/s.	3/3½
60 d/s.	3/3½
4 m/s.	3/3½
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	139.
T/T Japan	147.
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	7½
co & New York	7½
T/T Java	149½
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	4/4
Demand, Paris	4/4½
BUYING.	
4 m/s. L/C	3/4½
4 m/s. D/P	3/4½
6 m/s. L/C	3/4½
10 d/s. Sydney & 1	3/4½
Melbourne	
10 d/s. San Franc	78½
isco & New York	
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	4/5
6 m/s. France	4/6
4 m/s. Major	4/6
6 m/s. France	4/6
Demand, Germany	77½
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	155½
Demand, Singapore	139.
On Haiphong	11½% prem.
On Saigon	11½% prem.
On Bangkok	11½% prem.
Sovereign	6.05
Gold Leaf, per oz.	45.20
Bar Silver, per oz.	48½

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:
H/kong 50 cts sub. c. par.

" 10 " \$1.00% prem.

Canton " 4/4% dis.

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JUNE 23rd AND

JUNE 24th AT
9.15 P.M.

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Mystery
to solve

AND

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of stock

sold
inTwo sizes
Perfectos
&
Bouquets

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This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

POST OFFICE.

No unofficial letter addressed to
Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammorh in the
Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in
weight.

The importation by post into Japan of
foreign rice, except such as may be
imported by the Minister of Agriculture
and Commerce and the persons designated
by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to
rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and
Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien).

The Parcel Post Service to the Portu-
guese Colonies in West Africa and to
Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for
Provinces of War) is suspended.

Until further notice parcels for civil
addressees in the provinces of Udine, Vicensa,
Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for
transmission unless posted under the
British War Office Permit.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial
Postal Orders will be cashed in India, at
the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be
three General delivery offices from the
District Post Offices except on Sunday
and Holidays when there will be one
delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as
follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and
5 p.m. Sundays and Holidays noon.

Information has been received from
the Director General of Posts and
Telegraphs Tokio, that on and after 1st
April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will
collect a demurrage charge from the
addressees of parcels on which Customs
duties or inland taxes are imposed in
Japan, not withdrawn from the Post
Office within 20 days from the date of
the notice of their arrival to be sent to
the addressee.

OUTWARD MAIIS.

TO-MORROW.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keeling
23rd June, 8 a.m.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Kobe
23rd June, 8 a.m.

MONDAY, 24th June.
Samarang, Sourabaya, Batavia and Port
Mombasa via Batavia—24th
June, 8 a.m.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Kobe—
24th June, 10 a.m.Strait, Bangkok and India via Calcutta—
24th June, 10 a.m.Shanghai, N. China, Japan via
Nagasaki, Fukuoka, Canada,
United States, Central, and
South America and Europe via
San Francisco—24th June,
Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters
10.30 a.m.

Saigon—24th June, 3 p.m.

MONDAY, 25th June.

Shanghai and North China—25th June,
11 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 26th June.

Tientsin—16th June, 10 a.m.

Chefoo and Tientsin—26th June, 10 a.m.
Philippine Islands, Formosa via Tsinling,
Japan via Mt. Canada,
United States, Central,
S. America and Europe via
Victoria B.C.—26th June, Re-
gistration 9.45 a.m. Letters
10.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, 27th June.

Shanghai and North China—27th June,
2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 28th June.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—28th June,
1 p.m.

Philippine Islands—28th June, 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 10th July.

Strait, Bangkok, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden,
Egypt and Europe via Suez—
10th July. Registration 9.45
a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 21st, 12h. 35m.—No returns from
Japan and Vladivostock. Pressure has
decreased slightly at the majority of
reporting stations; the depression remains
over Tengking.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inches
Total since January 1st, 35.92 inches
against an average of 34.10 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District: Forecast:
H. & S.W. winds
windy
moderate;
cloudy
generally,
probably
some rain.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock—
The same as No. 1.

2 Formosa Channel—
The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China be-
tween H.K. and Lamockki—
The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China be-
tween H.K. and Hainan—
The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register:
June 21, 1 a.m.

Station: Hour: Barometer: Temperature: Humidity: Winds: Direction: Force: Weather:

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

JUNE, 20th, 21st & 22nd, 1918.

WILLIAM COURtenay

IN

"THE RECOIL"

A great 5 part drama of the
American Secret Service.

"POKES & JABS in CLOVER."

AMERICAN GAZETTE No. 58:

ETC. ETC.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagors.

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has
received instructions to
sell by Public Auction

ON

FRIDAY

the 28th day of June, 1918, at
3 P.M. at his Sales Room, Duddell
Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following Leasehold pro-
perty situated at Victoria Hong-
kong viz:—

All those pieces or parcels of
ground situated at Victoria afores-
aid and known and registered in
the Land Office as the Remaining
Portion of Section A of Inland
Lot No. 305 and The Remaining
Portion of Inland Lot No. 305
together with all the messuages or
buildings erected thereon re-
spectively. Term 939 years.
Estimated Ares 20,000 and 30,000
Square Feet respectively. Pro-
portions of Annual Crown rent
\$364.29 and \$396.43 respectively.

For further particulars and
conditions of sale apply to:—
MESSRS. JOHNSON, STOKES
AND MASTER,
Prince's Building,
Ice House Street,
Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagors
or to
TO MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received

instructions to sell by Public

Auction on

MONDAY the 24th June, 1918.

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at No. 2 Hart Avenue, Kowloon.

The Whole of his Valuable

Household Furniture

(Full particulars from catalogue)

Also

1 Upright Grand Piano by

Rosenkranz.

1 Blackwood Cabinet.

And

A Quantity of palms in pots.

On view from Monday the

24th inst.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT
Auctioneer.

KEROSENE OIL.
We guarantee all kerosene oil
sold by us to be pure and
unadulterated.

Present price—
"WHITE ROSE,"

\$6.05 per case ex store.

"COMET,"

\$5.85 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG—

168 Des Voeux Road Central.

2 blocks West of Central Market.

KWONG YUEN—

18 Des Voeux Road, West.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William
Cade Burnett at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria,
Hong Kong.